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From Monday June 4. to Thursday June 7. 1677.

Whitehall, June 5.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to cause His Proclamation to be Published for the Apprehending of Aron Smith.

CHARLES R.

Whereas by an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, made the Twenty first day of May last, it was Ordered, That the Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Peers, should take into his custody Aron Smith, and him bring to the Bar of the said House, there to answer for Speaking certain dangerous and seditious words against the Being of this present Parliament; But he the said Aron Smith absconding himself in secret and unknown places, could not be apprehended, notwithstanding the utmost endeavors of the said Serjeant and his Deputies used for that purpose; whereupon the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal have humbly besought His Majesty, to issue out His Royal Proclamation for seizing and apprehending the person of the said Aron Smith, when and wheresoever he shall be found, and bringing him before the said House of Peers (if the Parliament shall be then sitting,) or otherwise that he be kept in safe custody, till he shall appear before the said House to answer for his said Offence, His Majesty is graciously pleased (in compliance with the said humble desires of His House of Peers) by this His Royal Proclamation, strictly to charge and command all Mayors, Justices of Peace, and other His Majesties Officers and loving Subjects whatsoever, that they and every of them do within their several and respective Precincts and Places, use their utmost and most effectual endeavours for the apprehending the person of the said Aron Smith; and that such of them as shall happen to apprehend and take the said Aron Smith, do him bring, or cause to be brought before the said House of Peers (if the Parliament at the time of such his apprehension shall be sitting) or (in case the Parliament shall not then be sitting) before one of His Majesties Principal Secretaries of State; to the intent the said Aron Smith may be secured in order to his appearance before the said House of Peers to answer for his said Offence; And hereunto His Majesty doth require His said Officers, and other His loving Subjects, to yield their ready obedience, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the First day of June 1677. in the Nine and Twentieth year of Our Reign.

Naples, May 18. The French have lately taken several small Vessels and Feluccas coming hither from Leghorn, which with their Lading are valued at 50000 Crowns. We are told that the French desire a free passage of Letters through this Kingdom to Messina. The Cardinal Protector, who is appointed Viceroy of Sicily pro interim, is arrived at Palermo.

Genova, May 25. From Naples we have an account, that that Vice-King had given out Commissions for the raising of three new Regiments, which with the Armada and Forces expected from Spain and Milan, will put the Spaniards in a condition to oppose the designs of the French in those parts. The Duke de Vivonne having caused Melilli to be fortified, 'tis thought he may soon make some attempt upon Siracusa, the Garrison of Taormina making in the mean time frequent incursions; and having lately been as far as Catania and Francavilla. At Messina they had, according to their annual Custom, proceeded to the Election of their six Jurats for the year following, and had made a choice very much to the satisfaction of the Duke de Vivonne.

Madrid, May 20. The Twenty fifth instant the King is expected back here from Saragosa, whither Don Pedro d'Arragon has begun his journey, being appointed by the King to preside in the Assembly of the States of that Kingdom, which is going to be held, in order to the granting the Monies demanded by the King towards the defraying the extraordinary charges of the War. The King has named the Duke de Medina Sidonia, Brother to the late Queen mother of Portugal, to go his Ambassador thither, to make certain advantageous Propositions to the Prince Regent. Orders have been sent to the Prince of Parma, Viceroy of Catalonia, to assemble forthwith all the Troops he can together to make head against the French who, we are informed, have an Army of 10 or 12000 men in those parts.

Vienna, May 30. General Cob has taken his leave of the Emperor, in order to the beginning his journey towards Denmark, being to command the Troops which his Imperial Majesty lends to the assistance of the King of Denmark. The Emperor has appointed Commissioners to go into Hungary, and to make very advantageous offers to the discontented there, to bring them back to their obedience and duty to their Sovereign. We have advice that the Turks assemble their Forces on our Frontiers, and the Rebels do not stick to give out, that they are intended to assist them. The Emperor has, as we are informed, written to the Bishop of Munster, to exhort him to act vigorously this Campaign with his Forces against France.

Strasbourg, June 3. The Duke of Saxe Eysenach is still encamped at Rosheim, having with him about 10000 men; he expects there some Artillery, and then, we are told, will pass the Rhine, to endeavor to force the French out of Alsace, where they are not at present above 7 or 8000 strong. This week the Sieur de la Brosse passed the Rhine below Betsac, and made a great Ravage, having burnt several Villages; but another Party of 300 French being abroad with design to have burnt Farbach, were met by a Party of Imperialists, and totally defeated by them. The Sieur de Monsie is encamped with the Troops he has drawn together near Bensfeldt.

Cologne, June 4. Since the first of this month, the Neuburg Troops, drawn out of their Garrisons of Dusseldorf,